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into the valleys. From this, one is brought to the conclusion that Florence is a direct descendant of the early settlements of primitive Italy.

In Etruria, the gradual redeeming of the marsh lands for cultivation enabled the population to settle in the lower lands. The Faliscan region, as at Narce, illustrates the principle. In the earliest graves which are situated on the hilltop, cremation is the rule. The urns are of Villanova type. Nothing later than the eighth century is found, and no importations appear. The hut-dwellings at Narce seem to have belonged to the type illustrated in the hut-urn. The common pottery is of grayish black clay. After the eighth century the settlement shifted down the hill-slopes. In the later tombs red-glazed wares are found and oriental importations appear.

In the third period, that of the trench tomb, or "tomba a fossa," the first Greek influences are discernible. The pit and ash-urn are replaced by the trench, and inhumation becomes general. This period extends from the eighth century to the early sixth century, and is characterized by importations of pottery and bronze objects of the Greek geometric period, otherwise it differs but slightly from the former stratum. Now, however, the first examples of "*bucchero nero*" put in an appearance, and at the end of the period, Greek influence is shown by wheel-made vases of geometric decoration. Here, also, begins to be seen the proto-Corinthian type of decoration, probably due to the establishment of Greek colonies in southern Italy, as at Cumæ. Wheel-made vases are most likely of Greek origin. According to Mr. Pottier,<sup>(1)</sup> the wheel already appears in a rude form in the eighth century B. C. Helbig and Martha assign its appearance in Etruria to the sixth. Gsell thinks that a wheel must have been used to reproduce the Vulci vases of gray clay baked to red. It is with the later period, the chamber tomb, or "tomba a camera," that the great sarcophagi of stone, tufa or pottery appear, on the lid of which the form of the defunct is stretched in a reclining attitude. Some of these burials have yielded rich treasure which now may be seen in the European museums; for, with the dead were deposited many valuable objects,—jewelry, arms and other implements, for his use in the after-life. It would seem that both modes of disposing of the dead, cremation and inhumation, were practised at the same time and long subsisted side by side in the Etruscan region. The existence of these ash-urns, or miniature sarcophagi, in itself is eloquent as to the fact. They are found in large quantities in various museums. Some are of stone, but most of them, like the specimens here illustrated, are of pottery, and they differ in size, although those herein mentioned are of about the same dimensions.

S. Y. S.



## FLEMISH AND RHENISH STONEWARE, AND THE EVOLUTION OF SIEGBURG FORMS

A collection of salt-glazed stoneware procured in Europe during the past summer by the Director of the Museum is of particular interest, because some of the examples illustrate the development of Siegburg white ware from

(1) "Catalogue du Musée du Louvre."



EXAMPLES OF STONEWARE FROM SIEGBURG AND COLOGNE  
From the Fourteenth to the Seventeenth Century  
The Dark one, on the right, is Frankish

the earlier Frankish forms. Some of the oldest examples, which are attributed to the fifteenth century, are among the first examples of stoneware produced in Germany. They are tall cylindrical vessels and bottle-shaped jugs with spreading feet, or bases, crimped with the thumb of the potter. These are the forerunners of the well-known "baluster jugs" of Cologne and Siegburg. They are partially vitrified and of great hardness. Some show slight traces of salt glaze, while others are entirely unglazed.

Large numbers of stoneware vessels have, from time to time, been dug up in Cologne. In the Kunstgewerbe Museum of that city is a large collection of these wares, dating from about 1520 to 1560, a large proportion of them having been found in Maximinenstrasse. The Cologne Museum series includes rare examples of Siegburg, Raeren and Frechen types,—jugs of all shapes, some modeled in the forms of owls, bears and other animals. One of the bear jugs bears the date 1577 and the initials H. H.

A group of Siegburg and Cologne pieces of various forms, illustrating the evolution of Siegburg shapes, is here shown. Beginning at the right is a Frankish jug, probably of the latter part of the fourteenth century, or early fifteenth. Next is an early Siegburg form, in the centre of the group a small baluster-shaped jug, to the left a tall canette, and at the end a vase with incised ornaments. It will be seen that the first Siegburg forms were borrowed from Frankish shapes, and were devoid of ornamentation. In the sixteenth century the surface of jugs was decorated by moulding relief designs separately and applying them to the surface. At a later period the baluster vase was developed and a new style of decoration consisting of bands of stamped and incised ornament was adopted.

In the collection obtained by the Director is an example of Kreussen brown stoneware,—a large drug jar with applied reliefs, belonging to the seventeenth century; a Frechen red stoneware Bartmann, or Graybeard, of the same period; an Altenburg mug of white clay, covered with stanniferous enamel; gray mugs, with cobalt blue designs of animals from Brunswick; a mug and inkstand of Grenzhäusen (*Westerwälder Steinzeug*) production of the late eighteenth century; and a large Frechen jug, of Bellarmine form.

The Wallrath-Richartz Museum of Cologne contains a fine collection of Roman antiquities exhumed at various times from different sites in that city. Among these are several yellow pottery jars of spherical form, with slender tapering bases. On the sides are rudely moulded and incised human faces. These examples are evidently the prototypes of the early Siegburg pieces of the same type. Some of these interesting pieces were found in a Roman grave in Mittelstrasse, in 1888. They are attributed to the first century A. D.

E. A. B.

